

be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Thomas Lee Strickland, of Colorado, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

Carl Schnee, of Delaware, to be United States Attorney for the District of Delaware for the term of four years.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF A PALESTINIAN STATE

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 44, House Concurrent Resolution 24.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 24) expressing congressional opposition to the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and urging the President to assert clearly United States opposition to such a unilateral declaration of statehood.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 24) was agreed to.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 17) concerning the 20th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the resolution, as

amended, be agreed to, the amendment to the preamble be agreed to, and the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution appear in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 17), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 17

Whereas April 10, 1999, will mark the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act, codifying in public law the basis for continued commercial, cultural, and other relations between the United States and democratic Republic of China on Taiwan;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act was advanced by Congress and supported by the executive branch as a critical tool to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the United States and Taiwan;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act has been instrumental in maintaining peace, security, and stability in the Taiwan Strait since its enactment in 1979;

Whereas, when the Taiwan Relations Act was enacted, it reaffirmed that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China is based upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means;

Whereas officials of the People's Republic of China refuse to renounce the use of force against Taiwan;

Whereas the defense modernization and weapons procurement efforts by the People's Republic of China, as documented in the February 1, 1999, report by the Secretary of Defense on "The Security Situation in the Taiwan Strait", could threaten cross-strait and East Asian stability and United States interests in the East Asia region;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act provides explicit guarantees that the United States will make available defense articles and defense services in such quantities as may be necessary for Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act requires timely reviews by United States military authorities of Taiwan's defense needs in connection with recommendations to the President and Congress;

Whereas Congress and the President are committed by section 3(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3302(b)) to determine the nature and quantity of what Taiwan's legitimate needs are for its self-defense;

Whereas Taiwan routinely makes informal requests for defense articles and defense services to United States Government officials, which are discouraged or declined informally by United States Government personnel;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to reject any attempt to curb the provision by the United States of defense articles and defense services legitimately needed for Taiwan's self-defense;

Whereas it is the current executive branch policy to limit most high-level dialog regarding regional stability with Taiwan senior military officials;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act sets forth the policy to promote extensive commercial relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, and that policy is advanced by membership in the World Trade Organization;

Whereas Taiwan completed its bilateral market access negotiations with the United States on February 20, 1998, and all countries which asked to negotiate bilateral agreements with Taiwan have concluded those agreements, although Canada has reopened negotiations on certain products;

Whereas the human rights provisions in the Taiwan Relations Act helped stimulate the democratization of Taiwan;

Whereas Taiwan today is a full-fledged, multiparty democracy that fully respects human rights and civil liberties and, as such, serves as a successful model of democratic reform for the People's Republic of China;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to promote extensive cultural relations between the United States and Taiwan, ties that should be further encouraged and expanded;

Whereas any attempt to determine Taiwan's future by other than peaceful means, including boycotts or embargoes, would be considered as a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific and of grave concern to the United States;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act established the American Institute in Taiwan to carry out the programs, transactions, and other relations of the United States with respect to Taiwan; and

Whereas the American Institute in Taiwan has played a successful role in sustaining and enhancing United States relations with Taiwan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should reaffirm its commitment to the Taiwan Relations Act and the specific guarantees of provision of legitimate defense articles to Taiwan contained therein;

(2) the Congress has grave concerns over China's growing arsenal of nuclear and conventionally armed ballistic missiles adjacent to Taiwan, and the effect that the buildup may have on stability in the Taiwan Strait, and United States government officials should continue to raise these concerns with officials of the People's Republic of China;

(3) the President should seek from the leaders of the People's Republic of China a public renunciation of any use of force, or threat to use force, against democratic Taiwan;

(4) the President should provide annually a report detailing the military balance on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, including the impact of procurement and modernization programs underway;

(5) the Secretary of Defense should make available to the appropriate committees of Congress the annual military requirements list submitted by Taiwan;

(6) it should be United States policy to encourage the participation of Taiwan in a high-level regional dialog on the best means of ensuring stability, peace, and freedom of the seas in East Asia; and

(7) it should be United States policy, in conformity with the spirit of section 4(d) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3303(d)), to publicly support Taiwan's admission to

the World Trade Organization forthwith, on its own merits, and consistent with the bilateral market access agreement with the United States.

#### TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 26, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 26) relating to Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. VOINOVICH. I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution appear in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 26), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The parts of the resolution intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the resolution intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

#### S. RES. 26

Whereas good health is a basic right for every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to help guarantee this right;

Whereas direct and unobstructed participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is therefore crucial, especially with today's greater potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases such as AIDS and Hong Kong bird flu through increased trade and travel;

Whereas the World Health Organization (WHO) set forth in the first chapter of its charter the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people;

Whereas in 1977 the World Health Organization established "Health for all by the year 2000" as its overriding priority and reaffirmed that central vision with the initiation of its "Health For All" renewal process in 1995;

Whereas Taiwan's population of 21,000,000 people is larger than that of ¾ of the member states already in the World Health Organization and shares the noble goals of the organization;

Whereas Taiwan's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as

cholera, smallpox, and the plague, the first Asian nation to be rid of polio, and the first country in the world to provide children with free hepatitis B vaccinations;

Whereas prior to 1972 and its loss of membership in the World Health Organization, Taiwan sent specialists to serve in other member countries on countless health projects and its health experts held key positions in the organization, all to the benefit of the entire Pacific region;

Whereas the World Health Organization was unable to assist Taiwan with an outbreak of enterovirus 71 which killed 70 Taiwanese children and infected more than 1,100 Taiwanese children in 1998;

Whereas Taiwan is not allowed to participate in any WHO-organized forums and workshops concerning the latest technologies in the diagnosis, monitoring, and control of diseases;

Whereas in recent years both the Republic of China on Taiwan's Government and individual Taiwanese experts have expressed a willingness to assist financially or technically in WHO-supported international aid and health activities, but have ultimately been unable to render such assistance;

Whereas the World Health Organization allows observers to participate in the activities of the organization;

Whereas the United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in appropriate international organizations; and

Whereas in light of all of the benefits that Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization could bring to the state of health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Taiwan and its 21,000,000 people should have appropriate and meaningful participation in the World Health Organization;

(2) the Secretary of State should report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by [April 1, 1999,] *April 20, 1999*, on the efforts of the Secretary to fulfill the commitment made in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review to more actively support Taiwan's membership in international organizations that accept non-states as members, and to look for ways to have Taiwan's voice heard in international organizations; and

(3) the Secretary of State shall report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by [April 1, 1999,] *April 20, 1999*, on what action the United States will take at the May 1999 World Health Organization meeting in Geneva to support Taiwan's meaningful participation.

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

The text of H. Con. Res. 68, a concurrent resolution setting for the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 68

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 are hereby set forth.

#### SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2009:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,456,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,584,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,651,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,684,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,733,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,802,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,867,500,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2001: —\$9,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: —\$52,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: —\$30,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: —\$50,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: —\$59,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: —\$106,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: —\$138,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: —\$153,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: —\$178,200,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,426,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,456,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,487,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,558,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,611,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,665,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,697,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,752,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,813,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,874,400,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,583,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,638,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,666,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,715,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,781,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,841,300,000,000.

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$12,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$18,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$17,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$21,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$26,200,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$5,627,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2001: \$5,707,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2002: \$5,791,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2003: \$5,875,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2004: \$5,954,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2005: \$6,019,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2006: \$6,075,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2007: \$6,128,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$6,168,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$6,198,100,000,000.